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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/791,997	03/02/2004	Daniel J. Coster	APL1P290/P3186	4300
22434	7590	05/03/2005	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS LLP			PAPE, ZACHARY	
P.O. BOX 70250			ART UNIT	
OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			PAPER NUMBER	
			2835	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/791,997

Applicant(s)

COSTER ET AL.

Examiner

Zachary M. Pape

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/23/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 28-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 41-43 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 28-33 and 35-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 34 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 36 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim language appears to be incomplete. It appears that the word "mechanism" should be placed between "locking" and "includes" in the statement, "... the door side locking includes a plurality...". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 35 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim language appears to be incomplete. It appears that the word "mechanism" should be changed to read "mechanisms". Appropriate correction is required.

Claims 41-43 have been withdrawn from consideration as not directed to the elected invention, "removable access door". The quick release removable fan module, drive configured for tool-less placement, and a disk drive door are subject matter restricted out as detailed in the original office action mailed 12/23/2004 and have therefore been withdrawn from consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5, 28-33, 35-38, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Gan et al. (US 6,775,144). With respect to claim 1, Gan et al. teaches

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the use of a computer comprising: a housing (Comprising 10, 30) having an access opening (defined by the four walls and covered by 10); a removable access door (10) for tool-less placement in front of the access opening in order to prevent passage through the access opening; a quick release latching mechanism (60) configured to facilitate the mount and release of the access door to and from the housing, the quick release latching mechanism including a quick release handle (66, via spaced pivots 662) that is pivotally coupled to the housing (10, 30), the rotation of the handle causing the removable access door to be mounted and released to and from the housing (Column 1, Lines 51-56; Column 3, Lines 36-46. In regards to the mounting of the hood, release handle (66) must be reset back to the position where the cover is allowed to mount to the chassis, otherwise the latching mechanism (62) would interfere with the fastening).

With respect to claim 2, Gan et al. further teaches that the removable access door is secured to the housing without using fasteners (Gan et al. teaches the use of hooks as taught by applicant).

With respect to claim 3, Gan et al. further teaches that the quick release latching mechanism includes a housing side locking mechanism (62, 64, 68, 40) and a door side locking mechanism (12, 13, 14, 16) that are cooperatively positioned so that when the removable access door is placed in front of the access opening, the locking mechanisms are capable of lockably engaging with each other thus securing the removable access door to the housing (As illustrated in Fig 4), the locking mechanisms engaging and disengaging one another via the rotation of the quick release handle

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(Column 1, Lines 51-56; Column 3, Lines 36-46. In regards to the mounting of the hood, release handle (66) must be reset back to the position where the cover is allowed to mount to the chassis, otherwise the latching mechanism would interfere with the fastening).

With respect to claim 4, Gan et al. further teaches that the quick release latching mechanism (60) includes a plurality of retention hooks (624) located on the housing that mate with a plurality of hook receivers (12, 13) located on the removable access door, the retention hooks being configured to engage the hook receivers in order to hold the removable access door in front of the opening (Column 3, Lines 29-35).

With respect to claim 5, Gan et al. further teaches that the retention hooks (624) are movable between an engagement position, coupling the retention hooks with the hook receivers, and a disengagement position, decoupling the retention hooks for the hook receivers, the removable access door being secured to the housing when the retention hooks and hook receivers are engaged (Column 3, Lines 29-35), the removable access door being released from the housing when the retention hook and hook receivers are disengaged, the retention hooks moving between the engagement and disengagement position via the rotation of the quick release handle (Column 3, Lines 36-46).

With respect to claim 28, Gan et al. further teaches that the retention hooks are positioned on a slider bar (62) that slides relative to the housing, and wherein the sliding action of the slider bar is provided by the rotation of the quick release handle (66, Column 3, Lines 36-46).

With respect to claim 29, Gan et al. further teaches a mechanism (64) for transforming the rotary motion of the quick release handle (66) into linear motion of the slider bar (Column 3, Lines 36-46).

With respect to claim 30, Gan et al. further teaches that the hook receivers (12, 13) include a ramp (13) that causes the access door to move towards the housing as the retention hooks are moved into the hook receivers, and that causes the access door to move away from the housing as the retention hooks are moved out of the hook receivers (Column 3, Lines 24-27).

With respect to claim 31, Gan et al. further teaches that the retention hooks (624) are flanges that protrude away from the housing (Fig 2 illustrates that the hooks (624) are mounted on the inside of the housing member (40) and protruding away from housing member (40)) and the hook receivers (12) are slots (Defined by 13) built into the access door (As illustrated in Fig 2), the slots being configured to receive the flanges therein (As illustrated in Fig 3).

With respect to claim 32, Gan et al. further teaches that the retention hooks (624) are positioned within the access opening (The access opening is defined by the space below hood (10) where, as illustrated in Fig 5, the retention hooks (624) are located), and wherein the hook receivers are positioned on an inner surface of the access door (As illustrated in Fig 2).

With respect to claim 33, Gan et al. further teaches that the quick release handle (66) is seated inside a pocket (14) in the housing (Comprising 10, 30) when the access door (10) is mounted to the housing (Comprising 10, 30) and wherein the quick release

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handle protrudes away from the pocket when the access door is released from the housing (Column 3, Line 36, pressing downwardly causes the handle to protrude away from the pocket), the outer surface of the quick release handle lying flush with the outer surface of the housing when seated inside the pocket (As illustrated in Fig 1).

With respect to claim 35, Gan et al. further teaches the use of a computer, comprising: a housing (Comprising 10 and 30) having an access opening (defined by the four walls and covered by 10); a removable access door (10) for covering the access opening; and a latching system (60) including a housing side locking mechanism (Comprising 40, 62, 64, 68) and a door side locking mechanism (Comprising 12, 13, 14, 16, and 66) that when engaged secure the removable access door to the housing and that when disengaged allow the release of the removable access door from the housing (Column 3, Lines 36-46); a quick release handle (66) configured to facilitate the engagement and disengagement of the locking mechanisms via a pivoting action, the quick release handle pivoting (Via 162, and 662) between an open position where the locking mechanisms are forced into disengagement thereby releasing the access door from the housing (Column 3, Lines 36-46), and a closed position (Flush with 10, as illustrated in Fig 1) where the locking mechanisms are forced into lockable engagement thereby securing the access door to the housing (Column 3, Lines 25-35).

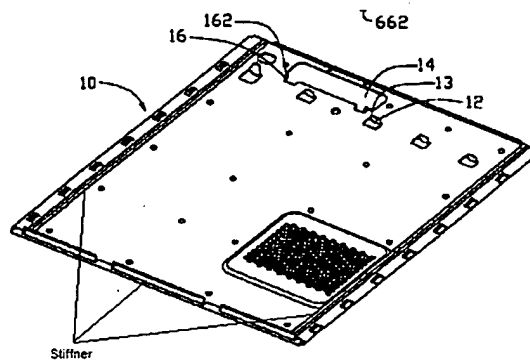
With respect to claim 36, Gan et al. further teaches that the housing side locking mechanism includes a plurality of flanges (624) that slide side to side relative to the housing (Via sliding plate 62) and within the access opening, and wherein the door side locking mechanism (12, 13, 14, and 66) includes a plurality of slots (Defined by 13) that

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are built into the inner surface of the access door (As illustrated in Fig 2), the flanges being configured for insertion into the slots when the access door is positioned in front of the access opening (Column 3, Lines 24-27).

With respect to claim 37, Gan et al. further teaches the use of a mechanism (64) for transforming the pivoting action of the handle to the sliding motion of the flanges (Column 3, Lines 36-46).

With respect to claim 38, Gan et al. further teaches the use of a stiffener (See present office action Fig 1 below) that is attached to an inner surface of the planar access door, the stiffener being configured for insertion into a recess within the access opening when the access door covers the access opening.

**Fig 1**

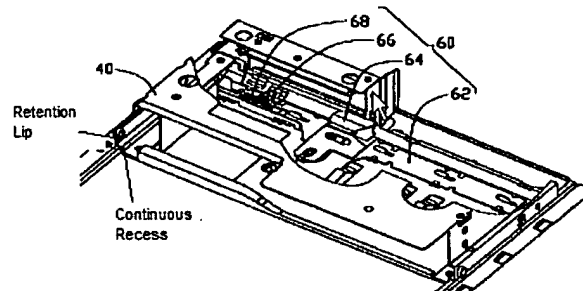
With respect to claim 40, Gan et al. further teaches the use of a computer, comprising: a housing (Comprising 10, 30) having an access opening (defined by the four walls and covered by 10) and a continuous recess (For which flange around 10 mates; see present office action Fig 2) at the edge of the access opening; a removable

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access door (10) for tool-less placement in front of the access opening in order to prevent passage through the access opening (As illustrated in Fig 1), the removable access door including a plurality of hook receivers (12, 13) positioned on an inner surface of the access door (10), and a continuous retention lip for insertion into the recess of the housing (Flange around perimeter of 10 as illustrated in present office action fig 2), the engagement of the retention lip and the recess allowing the removable access door to be rotated into the access opening (Access door could be rotated by placing for example one end of the access door into the slot and rotating the top member of the door to a mating position with the housing member 30); a quick release latching mechanism (40, 62, 64, 68) for securing the access door to the housing and for releasing the access door from the housing (Column 3, Lines 36-46), the quick release latching mechanism comprising, a slider assembly (62) having a slider bar (62) that is slidably retained to the housing, and a plurality of retention hooks (624) that are attached to the slider bar and located within the access opening (The access opening is defined by the space below hood (10) where, as illustrated in Fig 5, the retention hooks (624) are located), each of the retention hooks including a flange (By the definition of flange, the hooks (624) are a flange) that is configured to capture corresponding hook receivers (12, 13) of the access door when the slider bar is slid into an engaged position, and to release corresponding hook receivers of the access door when the slider bar is slid into a disengaged position (Column 3, Lines 24-46); a handle (66) that is pivotally coupled to the housing (Via 16, and 662); a motion transform assembly (64) for transforming the rotary motion of the handle to the sliding motion of the slider bar,

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the rotation of the handle in a first direction (To a flush position as illustrated in Gan; Fig 1) causing the slider bar to move from the disengaged position to the engaged position, the rotation of the handle in a second direction (downwardly) causing the slider bar to move from the engaged position to the disengaged position (Column 3, Lines 36-46).

**Fig 2*****Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gan et al. in view of Worley et al. (US 6,359,214) and further in view of Radu et al. (US 6,542,384). With respect to claim 39, Gan et al. fails to specifically teach the use of an EMI gasket and that the housing is formed of metal. Worley teaches the conventionality of using an EMI gasket (20) to shield internal components near an opening in a chassis.

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Further, Radu et al. teaches the conventionality of creating a computer chassis of metal (Radu, Column 1, Lines 19-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the metal chassis of Radu et al. and the EMI gasket of Worley et al. with the computer chassis of Gan et al. to provide a means of making internal components (circuitry, etc.) within the chassis of Gan et al. immune to outside electromagnetic waves which may damage them (Worley; Column 1, Lines 15-18). Additionally building a computer chassis of metal is cost effective, durable, and easy to manufacture and assemble.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claim 34 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

The allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in (dependent) claim 34 and at least in part because claim 34 recites "a lock receiver configured to receive a padlock", and "a first extension, and a second extension each of which is configured for insertion into an opening in the quick release handle".

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claims 33, and 1 are believed to render said claim 34 and all claims dependent therefrom patentable over the art of record.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-5, and 28-35, and 40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

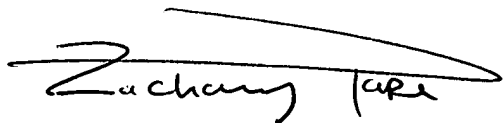
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary M. Pape whose telephone number is 571-272-2201. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thur. & every other Fri. (8:00am - 5:00pm).

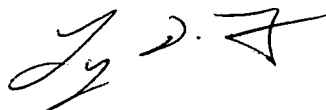
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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached at 571-272-2092. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Zachary Tape". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

ZMP

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lynn Feild". The signature is stylized and cursive, with a large initial "L" and "F".

LYNN FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800